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General Merchandise.

revived public interest in the annexation demands of the Australian colonies. The publication of Lord Dufferin's answer to the memorialists

THREE YEARS OF LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

It is now three years and four months since a Liberal Administration came into power. To-day marks the close of its fourth parliamentary session, and the eyes of many outside the House of Commons are turned to the Chamber of Deputies outside and some sensations from within that house as if they were important, we find even the chief organs of the conservative press compelled by its own sagacity and candour to admit that Ministers "are doing much more than occupy a position as secure as when they took office, with the fresh prestige of the electoral success still clinging to them." When Mr. Gladstone was forming his Government in the spring of 1892, it was a general probability was thought to occur that he had not quite realised the influence of this electoral success. It was only at the eleventh hour that an eminent representative of the Radical

Mr. Chamberlain's success during the present session has at last persuaded everybody to recognize as the best that could possibly have been made. Mr. Chamberlain has been the only one of the Government who has been unopposed in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain has surpassed parliamentary test of Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Trevelyan was not an original member of the Administration—though he was long ago the outrageous author of the proposal to extend the county franchise, which is to be the subject of a bill of Mr. Chamberlain's. Mr. Chamberlain is a man who has placed on the Government the Liberal policy that has placed on the Government the Liberal policy in a way where high qualifications for public affairs and the finer gifts of temper are thrown away as an often and unprofitable task. It is the new Liberal wing, then, which is the only one of high quality in the Government. It has made most mark in the history of the present Government. The Duke of Argyll, notwithstanding his high rank and

distinguished in intellectual attainments, has not been missed. Mr. Bright, whose name will always hold an honoured place in the history of English liberalism, has withdrawn from active and energetic leadership. Mr. Fryderson, though not without a strong sense of honest idealism in his mental composition, and though not unpopular among his countrymen, got hopelessly stranded in the difficulties of a situation which the very merits of his character unfitted him either to understand or to manage. These things done, the cause has been left to Mr. Gladstone to quit the scene if he will prove himself a failure. He has had his day; that there will be a coalition among the able Liberals who are now out of office with some of the moderate Conservatives. For ourselves, we can observe few changes in favour of such a move. For one thing, the "moderate" Conservatives are also not other than

country. A coalition with Conservatives without Lord Salisbury would be impotent and useless. With Lord Salisbury, even the most moderate of Liberals could not possibly coalesce on any terms. For the same reason it is impossible to ally the Liberal Unionists with the Conservatives, even supporters from the Opposition benches, such as the Liberal Unionists in Palestine, is a mild Conservative reformer. He would coalesce in Sir Stafford Northcote, but he would coalesce at the policies of Lord Salisbury? For example, the Liberal Unionists are not willing to see some short and fortuitous interests, could not resist the moral influence of the great democratic constitutions or the superior political energy of their accepted races, chiefs and leaders. Finally, the two statements you might have been imagining to be the Liberal Unionists' position show that there is no inclination to turn in that direction. Lord Darby is not by constitution the man either to create or to

inspire a policy; he is a close observer and a sagacious objector, but observations and objections would not defend a candidate from a responsibility to respond to the voters on the one side and Mr. Chamberlain on the other. Lord Harrington, again, has been so strong a conviction of the value of party loyalty, and so clear an insight into the political forces of the time, to play the assemblage in any other than the Radical role, that he has been able to assure that, at least so long as it is necessary to carry measures through the House of Lords, whether that time be long or short, Radicals can hardly go forward without the alliance of the patriotic Whigs. The latter, on the other hand, are so much imbued with the Radicalism of the Radical allies. Lord Harrington was chosen to lead a united party at the famous meeting at the Reform Club; all that has happened since shows that the choice was a wise one, and that he possesses both the necessity and the

for the last three years and a half it is easy to see where the national position is stronger and where it is weaker. A considerable number of useful pieces of legislation have been accomplished. About the relative degrees of utility there will be different opinions. I think, however, that the Government has the commensurate appreciation of the new laws that have been passed, from the Burials Act down to the Bankruptcy Act. In the wide field of European politics, the improvements that have taken place in our national position are not only more conspicuous, but more important, than in the interest and confusion that would come over Continental statesmen if Mr. Gladstone were to be displaced by

Lord Salisbury. From Russia in the east to France in the west, confidence would instantly be succeeded by anxiety and alarm. The British Government has not noticed how the shrewdest French newspapers urged that at least should be put to the Shaw incident, lest persistence in taking too stiff a line should prove to be "playing the game of the English to the French." Even in the United States, where the press are shrewd and sagacious on that side of the Atlantic who are convinced that if the Tories had been in power there would have been trouble between us and the Americans about Irish imprisonment, and the ill effects of the English Government's attitude towards the English-American alliance which it must be at all willing to extend to Lord Salisbury and English Toryism. There is South Africa. Undoubtedly there is plenty that is unsatisfactory in our position in that region now, but it is not the least of our troubles that we have no out position in South Africa, have none other

than unsatisfactory. You lie first on one side, he said, and then on the other, but the South American case is always a wretchedly unaccountable one. Is Egypt or Russia well governed? Is the United States well governed? Is the United Kingdom well governed? but about one thing there can be little doubt, that if our situation a twelvemonth hence is to be an improvement on to-day it will only be on condition that Mr. Gladstone's policy of a fair share, and no more than the fair share, be steadily adhered to. The only thing that has been an annoyance fairly repudiated. These Ireland - even our difficulties there less than they were three years ago? That cannot be said. Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy has been an exact reflection of English opinion. If English opinion is not satisfied with the present policy, it will not be long before it will go half as far in the Opposite. (no word need be said about that disastrous failure the first Coercion Act) opinion here, which is hopeless and half-informed about

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COPEMAN'S SEAT LIFE-BOAT.—Some interesting and successful trials have taken place in the Thames, and it is in the form of life-boats, the invention of Mr. E. S. Copeman, of 4, Victoria-street, Westminster. Mr. Copeman is also the inventor of a seat-raft, which consists of duck seats so constructed and arranged that they can be formed into a serviceable life-raft, and launched in a few minutes upon any emergency. The seat-rafts, however, are more particularly applicable to ocean-going vessels, and have, in fact, been adopted by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company. The seat life-boats, which are rigid, and are not inflated with air, are made of galvanized iron,

The seat-buys consist of timber dock-seating frames in eight-foot lengths and hinged at the back. Under the seat are fitted two lengths of closed metal tubing, one of which is a diameter, formed into a loop and carrying the whole weight of the seat. When required for use the seat can be rapidly undocked from its position, opened out flat on to form a small raft, and launched overboard. The trials took place from a river bank, in the presence of the officers and crew of the ship, and in the presence of the experience. The seat-buys having been hatched and their construction explained by Mr. Coppens, some seven or eight men jumped into the river, and two of the seat-buys were quickly prepared and launched. The second buoy was quickly prepared and launched by the men, and it was demonstrated how large a number could be sustained by clinging to them in the water. In one instance one of the

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are in eating. How to cause good food to digest that would otherwise disorder the digestive organs, the cause of many cases of indigestion, skin eruptions, impure blood, feverishness, mental depression, and other dangerous ailments. For the preservation of health by natural means use Ede's Fruit Salts-Laxative.

in him. He did not believe that the time of invention had been reached yet, and the reason was that the Government had not the power to do so. He said that the Government had the power to do so, but he did not believe that the time of invention had been reached yet, and the reason was that the Government had not the power to do so. He said that the Government had the power to do so, but he did not believe that the time of invention had been reached yet, and the reason was that the Government had not the power to do so.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

The Legislative Council yesterday,
N. RYAN took the oath and subscribed to the
ALFRED STEPHEN made a personal explanation.

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contending a portion of an article on the Contempt of Court Bill in Wednesday's Herald, to the effect that "Sir Alfred Stephen says that he knows what took place, and he may have private means of information which the public has not." also with regard to certain remarks he had made at a previous sitting concerning Sir George James.

Mr. James moved the adjournment of the House that he might make an explanation with regard to certain correspondence which had passed between himself and the manager of the Herald concerning a statement he had made to the effect that the agitation in regard to the law of libel and contempt of Court had been mainly started by a person in the employ of the Herald. The motion for the adjournment was negatived.

The debate on the motion for the second reading of the Contempt of Court Bill was resumed by Mr. A. CAMPBELL, who opposed the measure.

Mr. STEWART spoke in support of the measure, and Mr. WERN and Mr. J. SMITH against it. Mr. DALRYMPLE replied, and on division the motion was negatived by 19 votes to 14.

The Fire Brigades Bill was brought forward from the Legislative Assembly, and, on the motion of Mr. DALRYMPLE, it was read the first time.

Mr. DALRYMPLE moved that at its rising the House adjourn until Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to.

The President explained that so far the lighting was only an experiment, but that steps would be taken towards improving it and making it equal to that in the Assembly.

The House adjourned at 9 o'clock until 4 o'clock on Wednesday.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Ministers replied to all the questions which were on the business paper.

A petition from the Bathurst Farmers' Union, in favour of intercolonial free trade, was presented by Mr. R. B. SMITH, and a petition from the Local Option League, in opposition to the proposed amendment of the Licensing Act, was presented by Mr. GARRARD.

Ministers laid on the table copies of the depositions in the case of *Dulbury v. Mouton*, which was tried at Wellington, and of the Supreme Court proceedings in the case of *Wentworth v. Mouton*, and it was ordered that the documents be printed.

Leave was given to Mr. McLEOD to introduce a bill to regulate appeals to and the constitution of the Supreme Court sitting in Banco, and the bill was brought up and read a first time.

On his being moved by Mr. STEWART that the Fire Brigades Bill be read a third time, a debate took place, in which Mr. DALRYMPLE, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. GARRARD, and Mr. CAMPBELL took part, and in which the mode of electing the representatives of the insurance companies to the board of management, and the right of the superintendent of the brigades to sacrifice uninsured as well as insured buildings to prevent the spread of fire, were discussed.

The motion was agreed to, the bill was passed, and it was ordered that it be sent to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

Mr. DIBBS moved the second reading of the Land Bidders Inspection Bill, which, he said, was in the same position as the one on the same question which was passed by the House in the previous session. The former bill was sent to the Legislative Council, where it was shelved, because it appeared to that House there was not sufficient evidence to prove the necessity for the measure. Immediately thereafter a boiler explosion occurred at Maitland, by which a man was killed, and since then 50 persons had been killed or injured by a similar explosion in England. In 18 years 1000 persons had been killed by boiler explosions in England, and it had been stated in evidence at a coroner's inquest at Maitland that three men had been killed by boilers in that district, all of which had been made by one firm. These could therefore be no doubt as to the necessity for legislation. This bill contained amendments which would protect the employer, and would provide that every inspector must pass an examination.

The bill was opposed by Mr. ROBERT BARTON, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. J. M. POLES, Mr. GARRARD, and Mr. YOUNG, who argued that it was not required, would subject owners of boilers in the country districts to great inconvenience, create an army of inspectors, and really afford no guarantee for safety, as the accidents generally occurred through carelessness in management, which inspection was not calculated to prevent.

The bill was supported by Mr. GARRARD, Mr. R. B. SMITH, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. ARTHUR, Mr. A. G. TAYLOR, and Mr. McLELLIN.

After Mr. DIBBS had replied, the House divided, and the second reading was agreed to by 28 to 21. The House went into committee *pro forma*, the progress was reported, and leave given to its chairman.

It was resolved in Committee of the Whole, on the motion of Mr. ARTHUR, that it was expedient to introduce the Public Watering Places and Reserves Protection Bill.

The bill was subsequently brought up and read a first time.

The House adjourned at 10.40 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Wednesday next.

The Government has lost its Contempt of Court Bill by a majority of five. The fact may occasion no surprise. It has been rammed for days past that the bill would not be carried. Its opponents spared no efforts which they deemed necessary to victory. It seems, also, that in the task of opposing the measure members of the Council were earnestly assisted by non-members. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated last night that in connection with the measure an interest had been taken outside the House that had never been taken in connection with any measure with which he had had to do. If the Constitution had been threatened, the patriotism of the Council could hardly have more boldly declared itself. Seldom does the Council muster so largely as it has done to discuss this bill. Those who were determined that the old order should not change have laboured hard, and they have their reward. We are sorry that we cannot congratulate them either on some of the means they have employed or upon the result which they have accomplished. If we mistake not, although the country will not receive the announcement of the defeat of the bill with surprise, it will receive it with regret. In this instance it will be found that the Legislative Council is not on the side of the country. If the public meetings which have been held almost every part of the colony and the petitions which one honorable member after another has presented to Parliament mean anything, they mean that the existing law of contempt is out of harmony with public opinion. Not only has the country generally spoken on the question, all the deliverances we have had have been to the same effect. As the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said last night, not an adverse petition has been received, and he might have added that outside the Council hardly a dissentient voice has been heard.

There has been an attempt to make light of the movement in favour of a change in the law of contempt. The agitation throughout the country, it has been said, was got up by the press, and for purposes of its own. Before the recent case occurred we have been told the country heard nothing about the subject of contempt of court. But of the contention that the meetings that have been held throughout the country were summoned at the instigation of the press there has not been a vestige of proof. So far as the press is concerned the movement has been a purely spontaneous one. While the meetings that have been held in different parts of the country have been brief, and they have seldom been more than briefly reported, in hardly a single

instance have they been commented on. What the public has done has been at its own instance, and in its own interest. In regard to the question of contempt of Court, the press is certainly that of the public. More than once it has been intimated that if recent events had not happened no amendment of the law would have been demanded. That may be true so far as other people are concerned, but so far as the press is concerned it is certainly not true. For many years past we have pointed out that the law of what is called constructive contempt for a bad one not only for the public but for the judges themselves. What has happened during the last few months has not created this opinion: it has simply gone to show that the opinion is a right one. We imagine that there are very few persons who would venture to maintain that the power which the law now gives to judges is not a dangerous power. Not a single opponent of the bill succeeded in showing that the possession of such a power is necessary to the administration of justice. Very few of those who spoke against the measure ventured on any such line as this. The chief arguments against the bill were that it gave a dangerous power to the Attorney-General, that it was the result of a popular and a factitious excitement, that it proposed to disturb a state of things that has lasted many hundreds of years, and that if such a bill as the one introduced by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL were passed, the law of contempt would be practically abolished.

The worthlessness of the last of these arguments was clearly demonstrated by Mr. DALRYMPLE, who pointed out that the bill, instead of abolishing the law of contempt, would have the effect of bringing the procedure of our own Courts into harmony with that of the Courts of the mother country. With the exception of two instances that were associated with the Star Chamber, Mr. DALRYMPLE did not remember a single case in which the Judges of England had originated themselves, and of their own motion, a prosecution for libel either upon one of themselves or upon the Court. The task of taking the initiative British Judges left to other people; that task the Judges of this colony have taken upon themselves. The power which the existing law of contempt gives to judges, says Mr. DALRYMPLE, has been more frequently exercised in this colony than in the present than it has ever been exercised in the whole dominions of England. A majority of the Council have decided that it is for the good of the country that the Judges should continue to exercise this power. Three of the four lawyers who spoke upon the question think otherwise. As to the necessity for a change in the law, both Mr. DALRYMPLE and Mr. GARRARD were as emphatic as the ATTORNEY-GENERAL himself. The only legal authority against the bill was Sir ALFRED STEPHEN; and Mr. DALRYMPLE reminded the Council that in his very elaborate and multifarious speech Sir ALFRED STEPHEN had hardly touched the question of contempt of court. At the opening of the proceedings of last evening, Sir ALFRED complained that we had misrepresented him in intimating that he had any personal and private knowledge of the way in which the recent contempt case was initiated. The part of his speech on which we based our criticism was as follows:—

"He (Mr. JUSTICE INNES) had no more to do with the prosecution than the ATTORNEY-GENERAL himself. The other Judges very properly thought it was their duty to the Court and to the community, if the Bench was not to fall into contempt, that the remarks made respecting Judge INNES should not be repeated. It was taken up, not by Judge INNES, but by Sir JAMES MARTIN, Mr. JUSTICE WINDYBELL, and Mr. JUSTICE FAUCETT." When Sir ALFRED spoke so positively as to what Mr. JUSTICE INNES did not do, and what the other Judges did do, we presumed naturally that he spoke from personal knowledge—from information which he personally and privately possessed. He told the Council what the public did not know and could not know. If he had no more knowledge than the rest of the community he was not warranted in making so positive an assertion.

Mr. YOUNG's motion cannot be considered inopportune so far as concerns the mere discussion of the subject, though the motion itself is open to much objection. There is shortly to be an intercolonial conference, or convention, as Mr. SERVICE prefers to call it, though the name is not of much importance. At this conference Victoria proposes to introduce the subject of federation, and federation is an idle dream apart from some sort of Customs union. Under these circumstances, a Parliamentary debate on the subject of intercolonial tariffs can hardly be considered a waste of time. It is an index to the Government of the state of public feeling, and it enables hon. members who are pretty fresh from their constituencies to give the latest experience of the producers of the colony as to the way in which the existing state of things affects them.

But Mr. YOUNG has certainly not sufficiently considered the one-sided nature of his resolution. It is an inconvenient thing under any circumstances for us to ask favours of neighbouring Governments, and we certainly cannot do so unless we are prepared to grant corresponding favours. And most of the neighbouring Governments will probably find something to ask. Queensland would certainly listen to overtures, but only on the condition that we abolish the duty on sugar. In the present and prospective condition of our finance is Parliament prepared to recommend that? The duty last year was not less than £120,000. Victoria would certainly be willing to take off some of the duties on our produce, but only on the condition that we admitted its manufactures, and gave them a preference over those from England and America. Are we prepared to do that?

Up to the present time we have not used to our neighbours at all. We have let them put on what duties they pleased, and have pursued the even tenor of our way without any official remonstrance. And it is really surprising how little we have suffered. Of course these intercolonial duties do greatly check intercolonial trade. The natural course of commerce has been hindered, yet we have suffered less than might have been expected. The stock tax is the most notable of all the taxes that affect our intercolonial trade, because it was not put on for the sake of revenue, nor even mainly for the sake of protection. It was avowedly intended to bring New South Wales to her knees, and was Mr. BARNARD's master-stroke. Yet it utterly failed. Our western squatters do not

like it, yet they do not feel the pinch so severely as it was thought they would, the fact being that our railway extension to Hay has far more than neutralized the injury. Squatters who try both markets find that, unless in exceptional circumstances, it pays better now to send their stock to Sydney, and they have dropped into a state of contentment with the present *regime*. The removal of the duty on wheat would not at present much benefit us. Victoria is a seller more than a buyer, and we do not produce enough for our own consumption. The duty on maize no doubt somewhat checks the sale of our produce in Victoria. At the same time our export is not falling off, and we must remember that if the duty were removed under a general agreement, the duty on oats would go too, and our maize-growers would be exposed to the full force of the competition from New Zealand and Tasmania. The wharfage tax on our coal, which practically acts as a duty, does not materially diminish our export, because, as Victoria does not at present produce for herself, she buys all that she wants, and the tax merely raises the price to the consumer. The intercolonial duties are no doubt annoying and irritating, and they impede the free movement of commerce; but we cannot honestly say that at the present time we are suffering very severely from them, or that they are greatly impeding our progress. To whatever cause that progress may have been due, there can be no doubt about the fact. Our working-classes have never been better off than during the last four or five years—never better able to make savings and to buy their own homesteads.

As was fairly remarked during the debate, Victoria is the greatest difficulty in the matter of intercolonial free trade, and Mr. SERVICE has just confessed very frankly what, indeed, everybody knows without his confessing it, that at present his hands are very much tied, and that he is not free to follow the line of his own convictions. He is a member of a coalition Government, and has to accept the conditions which such a Government imposes. It is convenient for the internal government of Victoria that the coalition should exist, and useful practical measures of domestic legislation are being passed as a consequence of it. The political instinct of the people therefore endorses the arrangement. But it is only matters as to which both parties can agree that can be dealt with, and free trade is not one of those matters. The consequence is that the protectionist policy must remain pretty much as it is, which of course is a victory for the protectionist party. The true implies the maintenance of the *status quo*, and that means the continuance of all the vested interests that protection has established. The Tariff Commission has been discussing the chairman's draft report, and as there are some free-traders on that commission, the report in its final shape will be a compromise. When it goes before the Cabinet, the decision which will be come to there on its recommendations will be another compromise, and when Parliament has to deal with the Cabinet proposals, there will be a third compromise. Victoria therefore is not in a favourable position for proposing negotiations with the other colonies. It is not free to give and take to any extent. It is committed to policy, and all it can ask is what Mr. BARNARD has said it will for ever insist upon, viz., that all the other colonies should come to its policy. Federal action on such a basis will simply mean, therefore, despotism disguised.

Every free discussion tends to bring out into clearer light what we have repeatedly pointed out, namely, that the phrase intercolonial free trade is, by many persons meant to imply protection against all the non-Australian world. The term free trade is a delusion, if, by putting the word intercolonial before it, protection is really meant. And this is what is meant by many Victorian manufacturers and politicians. What they want is more free trade with us, and that we should have less free trade with the rest of the world, that is to say that we should open our market more widely to them, and close it more narrowly against our other customers—in other words that we should gain a penny and lose a shilling. Our principal commerce is with the outside world, both as buyers and sellers. For us to limit that commerce in order to give more scope to Victorian manufacturers would not be to promote free trade but to check it; and therefore, looking to the interests of our own consumers, as well as to the broad policy with which we are identified, we must take care to see that in making intercolonial trade freer we do not put fresh fetters on our imperial trade.

The *Economist* doubts the figures of the Australian banks for the last week ended 30th June, and our knowledge of failures here, when it came to the opinion that our monetary institutions had been far too active in their operations. That opinion has been held in the colonies for some time. But the activity existed twelve or eighteen months ago rather than at the present time. The banks were full, they promoted borrowing to a remarkable extent, among the mercantile classes particularly. Under the influence of this stimulus excessive importation was induced, as well as a considerable amount of overtrading. The effects of this have been felt since the beginning of the year, culminating in some losses six months ago, and still influencing the course of trade. To the demand which the banks stimulated had to be added the inquiry for monetary accommodation from persons buying land or needing assistance to tide them over the adverse season which prevailed in some parts of the interior. Other demands came in from the newly farmers of South Australia and the energetic sugar-planters of North Queensland. But the activity was mainly over before the beginning of the year. There has been no very considerable increase in the advances during the year, for the simple reason that the banks had not the money to lend. They have been seeking to move backward if possible by calling upon their customers to pay up the amounts of their overdrafts. In some cases the effect has been disastrous. That there have not been more losses, however, seems to indicate that the colonies are in a fairly sound condition. The break has, on the whole, been applied judiciously. We are suffering a recovery, and eventually no doubt will emerge benefited by the purging of unsound businesses, and, it is to be hoped, cautioned against the excesses of the past. What the particular reaction the *Economist* fears may be we are not told. Money, which is dear now, will doubtless be cheap again, for the ebb and flow in the value of money in Australia seems to be characterised by regularity. With the promising season now before us we may hope that the reaction will not bring any serious consequences.

It was scarcely to be expected that so drastic a measure as the Rabbit Act would be more perfectly

administered than other statutes intended to have application over an extensive and sparsely populated colony like New South Wales. That it has achieved something towards the end its framers had in view has been shown by the periodical reports of the inspectors. It is a great measure due to the difficulty of procuring labour. It is this difficulty, we should fancy, which has given rise to the abuses which Mr. BENTLEY referred to in his letter which we published yesterday. But his apparently keen sense of honour seems rather to have led him to overstate the case. His contention is, that the Minister making three-fourths of the expenses can be claimed, has resulted, according to our correspondent, in "dummy selectors being entered as rabbits at so much per week, whilst boundary riders are entered as half-time rabbits;" and men who are supposed to be killing rabbits are killing time instead by sleeping in the bush during working hours. At least two of the inspectors received four per week and their rations, and killed only fourteen rabbits in three weeks; but the fact that they left such easy, well-paid employment to go shearing tells somewhat against our correspondent's conclusions. There must be a considerable amount of country where rabbits do not exist in such numbers as to induce selectors to accept payment by instalments. That fraud may be practised under the present system of payment is true. It has been practised under other systems. Inspectors are not ubiquitous nor omniscient. They have, however, been chosen for their intelligence and integrity, and they will probably be found guilty of deliberate fraud where two men are paid four per week and their rations, and killed only fourteen rabbits in three weeks; but the fact that they left such easy, well-paid employment to go shearing tells somewhat against our correspondent's conclusions. 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of bridge and other engineering work.

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BICYCLE.—Special Club, \$65. inch, with gear comp. for SALE, G. L. V. M. H. 111, George-street.

GOLDEN LAND SALE. NEXT SATURDAY See Auction Advt. HA 5018 and 5018A.

HORSES, VEHICLES and BARNES.

ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION
of
18 Cases JAPANESE and CHINA CURIOS,
consisting of
RARE OLD CHINA ORNAMENTS and VASES
CUPS and SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES
FIGURES, MUGS
MAGNIFICENT KIKUKAWA WARE
SPLENDID KOGARAH WARE,

A Magnificent Variety, and very Old and Quaint Designs, and
amongst which will be found
SOME RARE

LOUIS COHEN has received instructions from the
importers to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 322, George
street, on **FRIDAY, November 2, at 11 o'clock,**
A MAGNIFICENT VARIETY
of
OLD AND RARE JAPANESE AND CHINA CURE
Terms, Cash. No reserve.

On View Thursday Afternoon and Morning of Sale,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION
of
MAGNIFICENT GRAND PIANO
by
Collard and Collard, in mahogany case,
SPLENDID SEVEN-GRAND PIANO
by
Kirkman and Son, in elegant rosewood case,
Full compass, and in splendid order.
Originally cost 150 guineas.

LOUIS COHEN has received instructions to sell by
 auction, at the Rooms, 322, George-street, on **FRIDAY**,
 November 2, at 11 o'clock,
 The above-described **GRAND INSTRUMENTS**
 which are
FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

Terms, cash.
TUESDAY, November 6.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
To Private Gentlemen, Jewellers, Watchmakers, and the General Public.
GRAND DISPLAY
OF GOODS

ELEGANT GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY,
English manufacture, and the latest designs
and fashion
comprising
GENT'S MAGNIFICENT GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD and SILVER HUNTERS
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MAGNIFICENT GEM GOODS, a great variety.
Also,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and AMERICAN GOODS

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILVER JEWELLERY.
Ex Mail Steamer THAMES.
LOUIS COHEN has received instructions from the consignor to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 322, George-street on **TUESDAY, November 6, at 11 o'clock,**
 Consignment of
ELGANT GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.
 Full particulars in future issue.

To ms. cash.
NO RESERVE.
Preliminary Announcement.
WEDNESDAY, November 14.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Private Buyers, Furniture Brokers,
and Others.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
**VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and
EFFECTS,**
at the Residence of W. Meares, Esq., Botany-street.
Moore P.A.,
comprising
Massive Dining-room Furniture
Elegant Drawing-room Suite
Magnificent Bedroom Suite

Silver, Plated, Plated Ware
 Glassware on Suite, Crockery, &c.
 Full Particulars in Future Issues.
 Descriptive Catalogues will be Compiled and Distributed some
 Day of sale.
 LOUIS COHEN has received instructions from W.

The whole of his
Very Superior Household Furniture and Effects.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock.

In Lots to Suit Purchasers.

OREGON TIMBER, 10 x 4, 6 x 4, 8 x 4, long lengths
OREGON SCANTLING, 3 x 2, Battens, 3 x 1
About 9000 feet 6 x 1 T. and O. BOARDS
HARDWOOD JOISTS, 6 x 2 1/2
STAIRS, Sundry Timber, &c.

The whole of the timber is in first-class condition, having been
in use only a few days.

CHARLES and GRANT, Lumbermen, to H. Vanden

WATKIN AND WATKIN (Auctioneers 10 & 11, Valuers & Estate Agents) have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, corner Pitt and Bathurst streets, the above.

SAWMILL and PLANT.

KATOomba VALLEY.

WATKIN and WATKIN, instructed by the Assignees under bill of sale, will sell by auction, at their Rooms, No.

One wood building, with iron roof; one portable engine with driving belt complete; one iron saw bench, with driving belt complete; log frame (or vertical saw) with driving belt complete; one emery wheel, spindle; 7 circular saws, 12 crosscut and vertical saws, and sundries.

Two wood huts, with iron roofs.

All timber on the said ground, whether cut, sawn, dressed
 or in its rough state.
 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.
WALKIN and WALKIN will sell by auction,
 at their Rooms, at 11.30 a.m., by order of the Mar-
 gages:—
 PETERHAM, Six brick HOUSES, each, 4 rooms, &c.
 Channel and Weston

PETERSHAM, Dalwich-hill. Four brick COTTAGES; 1 W. E. dike.

CLYDE-STREET, Croydon. Brick COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen verandah front and back.

FOREST-STREET, Two brick COTTAGES.

Full particulars in future issue.
TUESDAY, November 6.
WATKIN and WATKIN sell by auction, at their
Rooms, 291, Pitt-street, at 11.30 a.m.,
BALMAIN, SHOP and DWELLING (W.B.), con-
taining 5 rooms, balcony, &c.; land 20

LIVERPOOL,
Passfield-road.

MARRICKVILLE,
Neville-street.

PARRAMATTA NORTH.
GILBERT'S ESTATE,
opposite Belmore Park.
NEXT SATURDAY WEEK,
10th November.

WATKIN and WATKIN, instructed by the Trustee of the late Pamela Gilbert, Esq., sell by auction on the estate, on a **THURSDAY**, 10th November, at 3 p.m., That situated estate, one of the very earliest selections in the neighbourhood, subdivided into **24 GOOD BUILDING SITES**, as per plan, having frontages ranging from 37ft. 10ins to 61ft. 9ins., by depths up to 199 feet.

For particulars of this, which is a very valuable property,
Dawson and Son, solicitors.
Terms—12 per cent. deposit; balance by equal payments at 5,
6, 9, and 12 months; interest, 8 per cent.; 2½ per cent. discount
for cash.

Surveyor: A. W. STEPHEN, 50, Castlereagh-street.

Plans on application.

D E N N I S H P A R E

November 17th.
CLEARANCE SALE.
WATKIN and WATKIN
THE GROVE, HUNSTVILLE
FIRST SALE.
NOVEMBER 24th.
WATKIN and WATKIN,
HUNTER'S HILL.

W. J. DOYLE has received instructions to sell by
 auction, **SATURDAY, 2d November,**
 Allotment of improved land, with house and garden, situ-
 ated near the Marist Brothers'.
 ———
ALSO,
 Two allotments, each 100 feet by 81.
 This property is known as **Mr. A. Hines's.**
 Sale on the Ground. Time 12.30.

FOR SALE, FRIDAY, 9th November. Time, 3 p.m.
on the Ground.
12 splendid blocks of LAND.
Two have water frontage to Tarnan Creek; 4 have 14 ft to Church-street, R.H.; 4 blocks fronting Hurstons-avenue, each 60 x 118.
Title, Porters'.
Terms, if required.

A T B R M T C
On SATURDAY, 10th.
On the Ground. Time, 1.30 p.m.
A magnificent Block of Orchard LAND, containing 5 acres 11
perches, more or less.
Terms if required.
This block is situated at Kirmington, between the property of
Messrs. Adams and Fox.
PLEASE INSPECT.

GOULD BURN LAND SALE, NEXT SATURDAY
See Auction Adv. **HARRIS and GORMAN**

